

# CHANNELED SCABLANDS OF EASTERN WASHINGTON

... A vibrant nature within a geological past ...



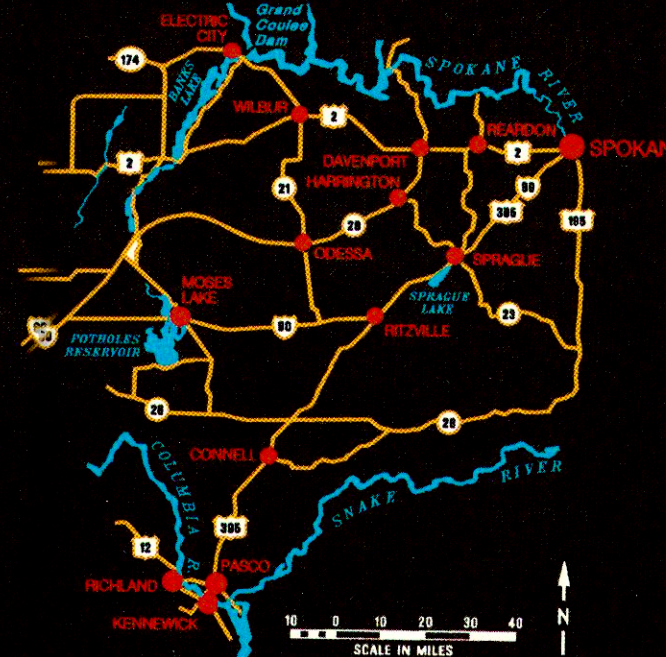
## Bitterroot

Sometimes called rock rose, the bitterroot grows in shallow rocky soils throughout the scab-lands. The roots of the plant were dug in the spring and were used traditionally by Native Americans. The name bitterroot is derived from the bitter flavor of the root. The roots were either dried or used fresh in combination with other foods.



## Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse

Through habitat acquisition and enhancement efforts, the BLM and other wildlife agencies are attempting to increase the populations of this once common species. A year round resident of the scablands, sharp-tail populations are currently small and isolated, but it is hoped that these enhancement efforts will succeed in increasing their numbers.



Channeled Scablands of Eastern Washington  
Spokane District

## Plant and Animal Species—Which can be Identified on this Poster

Clark's Grebe  
Tundra Swan  
American Bittern  
Black-crowned Night Heron  
Sandhill Crane  
Black Tern  
Forster's Tern  
Caspian Tern  
Long-billed Curlew  
American Avocet  
Baird's Sandpiper  
Greater Yellowlegs  
Long-billed Dowitcher  
Golden Eagle  
Ferruginous Hawk  
Rough-legged Hawk  
Prairie Falcon  
Burrowing Owl  
Snowy Owl  
Northern Harrier  
Common Highbird  
Rock Dove  
Ring-necked Pheasant  
Gray Partridge  
Chukar Partridge  
White-throated Swift  
Horned Lark  
Cliff Swallow  
Marsh Wren  
Rock Wren  
Loggerhead Shrike  
Western Meadowlark  
Yellow-breasted Chat  
Lark Sparrow

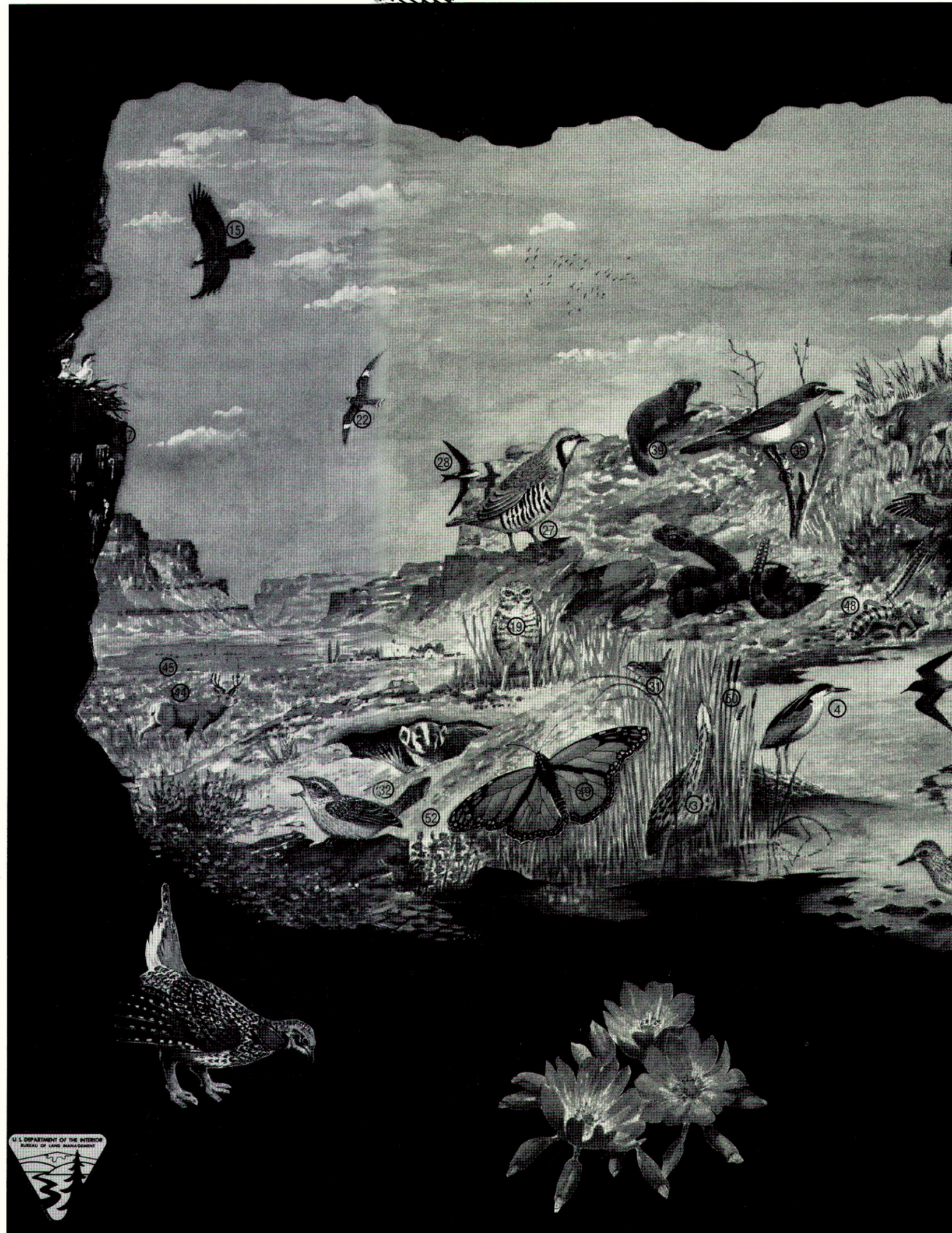
Snow Bunting  
Yellow-bellied Marmot  
Sagebrush Vole  
Long-tailed Weasel  
Badger  
Coyote  
Mule Deer  
Cattle  
Western Rattlesnake  
Jerusalem Cricket  
Monarch Butterfly  
Narrow-leaved Cattail  
Mariposa Lily  
Salmon Globemallow  
Rabbitbrush  
Mountain Cottontail (tracks)  
Bushy-tailed Woodrat (whitewash)

## Sagebrush Lizard

An interesting species of the scablands that occurs mainly in areas where the sagebrush is less fragmented. The male shows some blue speckling on the throat and belly. Furtive and less common than the pigmy short-horned lizard, its observation is noteworthy and should be reported.







Use This List To Identify The Plants & Animals In The Channeled Scablands

1 - Clark's Grebe	U	29 - Horned Lark	C	AY
2 - Tundra Swan	C	30 - Cliff Swallow	C	S
3 - American Bittern	U	31 - Marsh Wren	C	S
4 - Black-crowned Night Heron	U	32 - Rock Wren	C	S
5 - Sandhill Crane	C	33 - Mountain Bluebird	C	M
6 - Ruddy Duck	C	34 - Loggerhead Shrike	C	S
7 - Black Tern	C	35 - Western Meadowlark	C	S
8 - Forster's Tern	U	36 - Yellow-breasted Chat	U	S
9 - Caspian Tern	C	37 - Lark Sparrow	C	S
10 - Long-billed Curlew	U	38 - Snow Bunting	C	W
11 - American Avocet	C	39 - Yellow-bellied Marmot	C	S(H)
12 - Baird's Sandpiper	C	40 - Sagebrush vole	C	AY
13 - Greater Yellowlegs	C	41 - Long-tailed Weasel	U	AY
14 - Long-billed Dowitcher	C	42 - Badger	C	AY
15 - Golden Eagle	R	43 - Coyote	C	AY
16 - Ferruginous Hawk	R	44 - Mule Deer	C	AY
17 - Rough-legged Hawk	C	45 - Cattle	C	AY
18 - Prairie Falcon	U	46 - Sagebrush Lizard	U	AY(H)
19 - Burrowing Owl	U	47 - Western Rattlesnake	U	AY(H)
20 - Snowy Owl	U	48 - Jerusalem Cricket		
21 - Northern Harrier	C	49 - Monarch Butterfly		
22 - Common Nighthawk	C	50 - Narrow-leaf Cattail		
23 - Rock Dove	C	51 - Mariposa Lily		
24 - Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	R	52 - Salmon Globemallow		
25 - Ring-necked Pheasant	C	53 - Rabbitbrush		
26 - Gray Partridge	C	54 - Bitterroot		
27 - Chukar	U	55 - Common Camas		
28 - White-throated Swift	C	56 - Mountain Cottontail (tracks)	C	AY

● Occurrence

- AY All year**  
Can be seen in all seasons, with variable frequency  
- Breeder
- S Summer Only**  
- Breeder
- W Winter Only**  
- Non Breeder
- M Migration**  
Late winter through late spring & late summer through late fall - Non Breeder
- H Hibernates**

□ Abundance

- C Common**
- U Uncommon**
- R Rare**

Plants & Insects are not rated

Cottontail

Great Blue Heron

Mule Deer